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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/863,250	05/24/2001	Lawrence Wai Ming Mo	401222	9064
23548	7590	07/02/2004	EXAMINER	
LEYDIG VOIT & MAYER, LTD 700 THIRTEENTH ST. NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3960			PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/863,250

Applicant(s)

MO, LAWRENCE WAI MING

Examiner

CESAR B PAULA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the preliminary amendment filed on 8/27/2001.

**This action is made Non-Final.**

2. In the preliminary amendment, claims 1-13 are pending in the case. Claims 1, and 9-10 are independent claims.

#### *Priority*

3. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120, as a CIP of application 09/537,042, filed on 3/28/2000, is acknowledged.

#### *Drawings*

4. The drawings filed on 5/24/2001 have been approved by the examiner.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 4, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with

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which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. It is unclear from the specification, how several font files are encapsulated into one single data packet. Since, it is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, that the average size of one data packet is about 540 bytes. The Examiner has observed the average size of one font file in the CIILib reference below to be 2kbytes. Therefore, it is uncertain how at least two 2kbytes font files can fit within a 540 bytes packet.

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear exactly what the Applicant means by "replacing the identified text codes with respective URL addresses", "replace the identified text codes with URL addresses", and "replacing the identified text codes with representative URL addresses" (claim 1, line 8, claim 9, lines 8-9, and claim 10, lines 7-8 respectively). From the claim language, it appears that a code in the web page is being replaced with URL addresses for the display of ideographic fonts. However, if one was to take this language literal, the code is replaced with the URL address, and then the web page is to be displayed in the web page, which at best would yield a blank space replacing the character codes, because in HTML a URL address does not translate into the URL address being displayed in the browser. So, the Applicant needs to clarify in the claim language exactly what the URL address is.

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9. Claims 1-20 recite the limitation "the text of the web page" in claims 1, and 9-10, lines 9, 10, and 8 respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The claims refer to text elements not jus text.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-3, 5-10, and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakaguchi et al, hereinafter Sakaguchi, "A Browsing Tool for Multi-lingual Documents for Users without Multi-lingual Fonts", ACM, 1996, in view of "Welcome to the First WWW Server in Bulgarian with DeleGate and CIILIB", hereinafter CIILib, <http://baka.aubg.bg/>, 1997.

In light of fact that the claims are unclear, and to the best of the Examiner's understanding of the claimed language, the following rejections have been drafted:

Regarding independent claim 1, Sakaguchi discloses an HTML viewer—*browser*--for accessing a gateway server—*font server*—over the Internet to obtain an HTML document containing inline images representing text strings in one many languages, such as Japanese. The viewer displays the HTML document on a client computer (page 65, section 2.3, and item 2)

Moreover, Sakaguchi discloses an HTML viewer—*browser*--for accessing the HTML document from a site over the Internet—*website*-- to obtain an HTML document containing

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ASCII characters, and/or inline images representing text strings in one many languages styles, such as Japanese. The images stored at a gateway server storage--*database* (page 65, section 2.3, and item 2).

Further, Sakaguchi discloses the downloading or transferring of the HTML document from a server to a gateway server for converting the document, and adding the inline images, representing the Japanese or foreign characters (page 65, section 2.3, and item 2, fig. 1).

Furthermore, Sakaguchi discloses a filter at the gateway server for examining the document—*parsing*--substituting text strings in the document, not supported by the client, with tags—*URL addresses*--referencing the inline images representing the Japanese or foreign characters, and transmitting the converted HTML document to the client (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3). Sakaguchi fails to explicitly disclose: *text element fonts of different sizes*. However, CILib teaches a multilingual HTML document with fonts in many sizes and styles, such as the English, Bulgarian, and Japanese fonts. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi, and CILib, because Sakaguchi teaches the downloading of HTML documents not supported in the user's browser (page 65, section 2.3, fig. 1). This would provide the benefit of eliminating the need for a huge amount of font libraries at the client.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Sakaguchi discloses the generation of the inline images—*font files*—and substituting the Japanese characters with tags—*URL addresses*--referencing images representing the Japanese or foreign characters or text codes (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Sakaguchi discloses that the HTML document is generated with tags referencing images representing the Japanese or foreign characters or text codes. The image tags are HTML tags for consecutively downloading the image of the foreign characters in the HTML viewer or browser (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Sakaguchi discloses the gateway server generates inline images matches of the characteristics of the Japanese characters to represent the Japanese or foreign characters described in the HTML document (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Sakaguchi discloses the generation of the inline images of the Japanese characters —*ideographic characters*—for representing the Japanese, foreign characters or text codes (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Sakaguchi discloses the gateway server generates references for downloading inline images that match the characteristics of the Japanese characters which represent the Japanese or foreign characters described in the HTML document (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3). Sakaguchi fails to explicitly disclose: *match a received keystroke pattern of a character according to the input method with*

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*the corresponding pattern in the input method database to identify the character..unique URL address for that character.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have translated the keystroke pattern corresponding to the input method character, and the URL address for that character, because Sakaguchi teaches the ability to display an unsupported variety of fonts in any standard set of character font over the Internet (page 65, section 2.3, fig. 1). This would provide the benefit of accessing and displaying fonts encoded in input method pattern of keystrokes representing a character such as those in the Japanese language which cannot be simply represented with a single keystroke, such as Latin characters.

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 6, Sakaguchi discloses the inclusion of tags in the HTML document, for referring to the inline images to be displayed in the browser (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3). Sakaguchi fails to explicitly disclose: *URL addresses are determined according to an encoding scheme, in which each URL address comprises the address of the website, the text code for the respective text element and a national code for the relevant font.* However, CIILib teaches the display of foreign characters, such as Bulgarian, and Japanese, in a web page; These characters are retrieved from a website through references containing the address to the base web site “/- ” (base web site is <http://baka.aubg.bg/>), national code—“such as ISO8859-5”, and a respective text code, such as “0000b0Nk00c200e300da” (page 3, lines 3-27). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi, and



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CIILib, because this would provide the benefit of quickly, and effectively locating and retrieving the inline images representing the foreign characters.

Claim 9 is directed towards a font server for implementing the server found in claims 2, and 3, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 10 is directed towards a font server for implementing the server found in claims 2, and 3, except for the download of font files as requested by the browser, which is taught by Sakaguchi--that the HTML document is generated with tags referencing images representing the Japanese or foreign characters or text codes. The image tags are HTML tags for consecutively downloading the image of the foreign characters in the HTML viewer or browser (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3), and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claims 12-13 are directed towards a computer server for implementing the server found in claims 6, and 8, and therefore are similarly rejected.

12. Claims 4, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakaguchi, in view of CIILib, and further in view of Wang et al, hereinafter Wang (Pat. # 6,460,044, 10/1/2002, filed on 2/2/1999).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 2, as far as the Examiner understands the claim, Sakaguchi discloses a filter at the gateway server for examining the document substituting

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text strings in the document, not supported by the client, with tags—*URL addresses*-- referencing the inline images representing the Japanese or foreign characters, and transmitting the converted HTML document to the client (page 65, section 2.3, and col.2, lines 8-17, 35-42, fig. 1, 3).

Sakaguchi fails to explicitly disclose: *pack the font files into a single data packet*. However, Wang teaches the compression of an HTML file by partitioning it into several files to be stored into one single file or data packet to be transmitted over a modem (col.,3, lines14-col.4, line19). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi, CIILib, and Wang, because Wang teaches providing the benefit of reducing the amount of space needed to store a file (col. 1, lines 10-67).

Claim 11 is directed towards a computer server for implementing the server found in claim 4, and therefore is similarly rejected.

### ***Conclusion***

I. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Pringle et al. (Pat. # 6,470,306), and Funyu (Pat. # 6,320,587).

II. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is **(703) 306-5543**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents

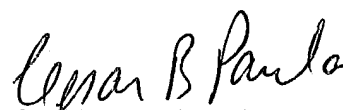
P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- (703) 703-872-9306, (for all Formal communications intended for entry)

**Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).**



CESAR B PAULA

Patent Examiner

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6/25/04